

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

It is reported that the state officials of Mississippi are trying to resort to technicalities in order to disfranchise the Socialist voters in the coming general election.

Henry C. Frick, the iron master, has just paid \$100,000 for a box at the opera in New York. He is supported by workingmen, and after making him a pensioner on their industry, they can hardly begrudge him the right of living up to his income. There is nothing small about the American workingman.

And the odd thing about it is that Japan itself believes in the exclusion of people who have a lower standard of living than the natives. It seems that railway contractors imported 800 Chinese into Japan, and their wages were thirty to fifty per cent lower than those of the Japs. The workmen's guilds very properly objected and forced the government to send the coolies back to their own country. Will the workmen's organizations in this country protect their standard of living as jealously as did the active Japanese workers? If they do not there will be frightful times ahead.

President Duke of the tobacco trust gave his wife a necklace costing \$200,000. If Duke, who does not work for a living, could do that, how expensive a necklace do you think the average workingman who does create wealth should be able to present his wife? Wives are often referred to as consorts. In marine parlance a consort is a boat that is towed by a steam-barge. If the steam-barge is a seaworthy one so much the safer for the consort. Under the capitalist system the consort of an idle "duke" is the one that will wear the diamonds. And that fact does not augur very well for the security of the American home.

According to Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, high wages are soon to come to an end and the working class must prepare to accept the changed condition with planfulness in economizing and with becoming Christian resignation. But we are not so sure about the resignation business. In order to have a working class that is resigned to economic oppression, that working class must be ignorant of their rights. Education has gone too far for that. The working class is beginning to know. They know already that it is their industry that society rests on, and they are going to demand more of what they produce instead of being content with less.

The Borah trial has been a fine illustration of the double-handedness of the law. Borah is a man in the capitalist swim. He is an United States senator and an influential personage in Western politics. It was bad for him to be caught in the Western land scandals and it was so very important that his senatorial toga be kept from visible marks of uncleanness that even the president, the head of the Republican party, was laboring to shield him. "And out West, where Standard Oil and other cormorant interests usually say who shall be chosen judges, it is usually not very hard to get on influential man out of the clutches of the law. And the Borah case shows very clearly how it can be done. A workingman who breaks the law, however petty the misdemeanor, generally gets behind the bars so quick he has had scarcely time to know what has happened to him. There are no sympathetic officials ready to help him out of its meshes. Contrast this notorious fact with the procedure in the Borah case. Borah was the attorney for a thieving lumber company, for a band of land pirates. He did the legal work for the thieves. That is, his knowledge of law was used by them for hire in their nefarious schemes. The average man would say he was an accessory. That it is criminal to help on crime. Not so the court. The court practically ruled that unless the prosecution could show that Borah was a partaker in the thievings that he could not be held. And, of course, the big salary he received was not part of the thievings of the thieves' syndicate he worked for! Well, Borah has gone free.

Ancient Roosevelt's present melodramatic trust-baiting: They are telling a good story on Federal Judge Joseph V. Quarles, former United States senator, and very useful in presidential campaigns of the past because of his gift of oratory. Quarles was making a speech in Southern Wisconsin in the Roosevelt campaign and was painting to his audience in vivid colors the wonders of marksmanship possessed by Teddy. "Gentlemen," said he, "They sent over their best marksman from England and Mr. Roosevelt shot with him and van-

LADY, HOW CAN YOU PAY YOUR BILLS?

THIS is for you, lady. It interests your husband, and your grown-up son, of course, but it interests you even more. Because you are the mother of your children. And because you have to feed your family.

How do you manage to make ends meet with the money you get? Did you ever think about it? Of course you did. You could not help thinking. Especially at the end of the week.

I am not going to trouble you much with figures. I will give you only a little government statistics.

A year ago last spring, when prices were not nearly so high as now, the United States Bureau of Labor made a composite study of nineteen carefully selected families in Washington, D. C.

These families were sober, industrious people, doing their best in the struggle with want.

There was among them a painter, a janitor of a church, a tinner, a street paver, a clerk, an employee in a box factory, a teamster, etc.

They were all steadily employed.

The actual accounts were kept of the earnings and expenses of these families for a whole year.

The average yearly earnings for these men were \$551.32.

Now it is found that food was the most important consideration for every one of these families.

More than half of their total income was spent for food.

And that is natural enough. Before all things, one must eat.

The rent may be "stood off." Clothing may be patched. The family may be cold.

But the children must eat, and so must the grown people.

For meat, the average family eats sausage, cheap stew meat, pork, and the cheapest round steak. And they are mighty glad to get that. Half the year the family uses no eggs.

The only luxury is tobacco for the head of the family at about twenty cents a week. And in one of the families selected, an occasional pint of beer.

The family lives, on the average, in four miserable rooms, in every case without a bathroom.

The house is usually furnished on the installment plan. The family is always making payments on some installment purchase, on a chair, a bright rug, a stove, a bed, or a sewing machine.

This is the only way that such things can be gotten by a family of this type. The sewing machine costs \$60 on the installment plan, when it could be bought for cash for \$25, or even \$18. And other things are in proportion.

The family pays 75 cents a week for industrial insurance and

quished him. And then there came over the champion pistol shot from the other side of the water and again Mr. Roosevelt met him and carried off the honors. And today where does Roosevelt, the peerless marksman, stand, gentlemen? (pause) He stands with his rifle leveled at the trusts—"And just then as he again paused to give effect to his words, and you could hear a pin drop, a little fellow in the fourth row of seats called out in a weak little voice—"Why don't he shoot?" That caught the house. Even Quarles had to laugh. The audience was so convulsed that it was some time before it could get quieted down, and the speech was well-nigh ruined. The story is very apropos just now when Roosevelt is still standing with that trusty rifle leveled at the trusts. And we may also ask—why don't he shoot?

In the Borah case it was decided that no matter whether the senator drew up papers and gave legal counsel to the land thieves or not, he could not be found guilty unless it could be shown that he had also stolen land. And it was Borah and Hawley who in the Haywood case tried to make use of the Haymarket case in Chicago, where men were sent to the gallows who were not convicted of having any knowledge of the bomb thrower, some of them not even knowing such a man existed. Borah was willing such a flagrant judicial outrage should be used as a precedent in the Haywood case, but it is noticeable that it was not even mentioned when he himself was on trial!

This government needs the accession of Social-Democracy badly, and the sooner the party conquers the political power the better for the liberties of the people and the purification of our democratic institutions. Here is the Supreme Court, for instance, the real ruler of this nation, going through the monarchial summery, each time it begins

"burl." Enormous profits are made by the industrial insurance companies on the poor.

The average family of those selected also pays on account of an old debt incurred when the last baby came. This debt originally amounted to \$45, and is drawing interest at the rate of 180 per cent. That is the rate that is charged by the Shylock loan companies with which the poor are forced to deal. The money is furnished by big capitalists in the East.

There are about fifty of such loan companies in Washington, D. C., where this investigation was made with the nineteen sober and industrious families above mentioned. And there are about sixty-five companies of the same type doing business in Milwaukee.

After paying for food and rent and incidentals, there is very little money left for clothes. In one of these absolutely decent and selected families a boy had to be sent to the industrial school to save expenses.

There are no entries on the miscellaneous accounts of the average family of that type for postage, stationary, magazines, amusements, excursions, travels and toys. Most of these families do not take a daily newspaper steadily.

Because they are poor, the average of these selected families is unable to practice such ordinary economies as the middle class think most necessary.

The wife buys one cake of soap for 5 cents, when 25 cents would buy six cakes. She pays 8 cents for a quarter of a peck of potatoes (that means \$1.28 a bushel) when 80 cents would buy a bushel. She buys one can of tomatoes at a time for 10 cents, when three cans may be bought for 25 cents, etc.

For the average family of the workingman who earns \$551.28, which is more than the average workingman earns, we can say the following:

It is underfed on poor food; is almost ragged; is cold in winter; is huddled, seven persons in four rooms; is without sanitation; is weighed down by debts; is a prey to Shylocks; is in wretched surroundings; it is in a daily race with starvation.

And it has no escape from this condition.

This is the case of a selected, temperate, industrious family in an era of wonderful, unprecedented prosperity—and according to an investigation made by the United States government.

And average conditions in Milwaukee today, if anything, are worse.

In the first place, the average

wages in this town are not as high as in Washington, D. C.

Second, these nineteen families were selected families. Only one family used any intoxicating drinks, and that one used them very moderately.

And, furthermore, this investigation was made a year and a half ago.

Since then the cost of food has risen enormously.

According to a computation in a Milwaukee paper, the price of food has gone up 52 per cent since Aug., 1906. And since 1897 the rise has been 91 per cent. Potatoes and other vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese and meat have gone up fearfully.

If you want to understand the meaning of this hold-up, just take dairy products alone—butter, cheese and eggs.

Take the quantity that you could buy ten years ago for a dollar. Five years ago, the same amount cost \$1.20. Last year it cost you \$1.45. Now it costs you \$1.85.

Then take vegetables. Buy what you could get for a dollar ten years ago. Last year this cost you \$1.31. Now it costs you \$1.81.

On fruit, berries and apples the price in some cases has even more than doubled.

No wonder that the housewife's purse is getting so thin.

No wonder that even the higher-paid clerk and the smaller business man have to sacrifice the habit of eating certain fruits and vegetables and of enjoying an occasional chicken or a beefsteak. They now have to save on bread, which is going up continually. And on milk.

And what are you going to do about it?

Certain papers are beginning to print all sorts of fine recipes; how can you live on cornstarch alone, for 3 cents a day. But I would advise you not to try it.

Others tell you how you could live on nuts alone. But nuts have gone up fearfully of late. You would better cut them out.

So what are you going to do about it?

This is a great country, and produces all we need. We produce so many things of all kinds, particularly food stuffs, that we send them all over the world. And if there should not be enough, we could easily produce ten times as much.

Wise men tell us that the Mississippi Valley alone could raise food enough to feed the inhabitants of the whole world.

And yet even the above selected list of steady, industrious working people, earning more than the average Milwaukee workingman, make hardly the barest kind of a bare living.

And that is your case also, if you

are the wife of a workingman, of a clerk, of a teacher, a clergyman, or a small business man.

And do you know the reason for this ungodly rise of the means of livelihood? Do you know it is not a bad harvest, that it is not because things did not grow, nor because cattle cannot be raised?

It is simply because everything is in the hands of a few trusts.

They not only control the packing houses, but through their cold storage houses and magazines control also the poultry, the butter and the fruit.

And through their elevators they control the wheat, which naturally influences the price of bread.

The railroads do the rest.

The trust owners, of course, need the money.

The average New York plutocrat spends \$300,000 a year for his household and living expenses—that means 461 times more than one of the workingmen's families selected by the government.

There are 100 women in New York who each spend \$30,000 a year for dresses, and 1,000 who spend \$15,000 a year each.

Quite a number of our millionaires own plates of solid gold, and there are rich families who boast of china costing \$5,000 a dozen.

A hundred thousand dollars would not even pay the interest on the money spent for trinkets which are worn every evening at the Metropolitan opera by the rich women in the boxes. There are a number of New York women who boast that their jewelry costs them half a million dollars. A single pearl necklace was recently sold at Tiffany's for \$200,000. There are fifty New York men who wear link cuff buttons worth \$5,000 a pair.

So the capitalists need the money.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, whose engagement with the Hungarian Count Laszlo Szechenyi was just announced, had a trousseau already prepared at the cost of \$67,150—not to mention jewelry, china, etc.

So you see they need the money

The stables of the horses and the dog kennels of the millionaires are infinitely nicer than your house.

There are some poodle dogs that wear diamond studded necklaces costing \$10,000 or more.

And no matter how pretty and good your child may be, it will never have as good a living in this world as a millionaire's dog or horse—if capitalism is to last.

There is only one way in which we can stop this starvation brought about artificially by a handful of sharks in human form.

The nation must get possession of the trusts, and thus get possession

ments that have analyzed and investigated the co-called stock foods that farmers have paid out so much good money for these many years. "Put upon the market to deceive and defraud the public, is another sentence from the official reports. They contain no food value, neither are they of any medicinal value, we are told, and yet farmers all over the nation have been putting their faith in these concoctions year after year and actually thinking they saw great improvement in their stock in consequence of using the stuff. The amount of money wasted in the purchase of these fraudulent goods is something fearful to contemplate, says one of the reports. So again are the farmers fleeced by capitalism, for that is really what it amounts to. A number of schemers, hunting for some way to get

an easy living at the expense of others, have compounded together such worthless things as wheat of fall, cereal hulls, charcoal, bean and pea hulls, gypsum, red pepper, etc., ground them together and put it out under gaudy labels and gaudy judgment-stamping claims, and the farmers have poured their money in to them and got practically nothing in return, unless it be the injury that the reports say the "foods" have caused the animals that they were fed to. Thus we have another "reason" why the farmer should "love" capitalism and support capitalist politicians who stand for the capitalist system, and shut their ears to the naughty Socialists. But a good many farmers are getting sick of being targets for capitalism and are now willing to investigate into Socialism. May their tribe increase!

We call attention to the account of less majestic persecution as given elsewhere on this and other pages. Truly—what are we coming to! The facts set forth in the article reveal a side of Roosevelt's nature that probably few people have realized existed. The President seems to regard himself as a public master instead of a public servant. Anyone who criticizes him must henceforth expect to have "secret" service slents on his trail. This is a free country, but look out for the secret service! Are we so very many steps away from an absolute monarchy, after all!

Last week we called favorable attention to a new book entitled "The Spirit of American Government," by Prof. J. Allen Smith, that ought to be in every Socialist's library, or used by him to interest middle class friends, and now comes a clipping from a HERALD reader from a Seattle paper, giving a report of Prof. Smith's class work. The report starts off with these quotations from his remarks to his political science class:

"When persons approve of indi-

vidualism and denounce Socialism, saying it is akin to anarchy, they show their ignorance.

"The capitalists today have more power than kings and nobles, and have the common people in their control more effectively than did the feudal lords have the freemen and serfs during the feudal system.

"You say the law curbs the capitalists and restricts their power. Don't the moneyed class buy the government by buying the senators? Many a senator is the agent of capital, and you know it."

His class was studying Socialism and Anarchism. Said the professor:

"Individualism is near to anarchy, but far from Socialism. Socialism and anarchy are extremes, the former wanting government supreme; the latter wanting to destroy it. Many persons favor individualism and denounce Socialism as being akin to anarchy, thereby showing their gross ignorance, for their own hobby, individualism, is next door to anarchy."

The professor also showed that economic conditions are no better now for the people, in spite of our wonderful progress in civilization, than they were hundreds of years ago. He said:

"We look back to the feudal system and rejoice that now we have no manor lords to whom freemen and serfs must render services. But we have a system just as bad. Our capitalists take the place of the lords and have more power over those beneath them. This is a republic where all are presumably equal, and yet the capitalist has more power than kings and nobles.

"We have no lords and nobles in this country, but we have worse things," he declared. "Who can tell me what class of persons has more power than the feudal lords?"

"The capitalists," ventured a young woman, timidly.

For a moment the professor looked at her and then nodded assent.

"Do you all see that?" he queried, and everyone seemed to agree.

"I have in mind an illustration of that," he went on. "You have all heard of Charles Schwab, the steel magnate. When he left Germany some years ago he was a poor peasant, whom no one would look at. He came over to this country, cornered a mass of wealth, and went home to the fatherland a short time ago. Peasants from miles around came to see him, and more than that. He was greater than the nobles. They flocked to him to greet him with great honor. His wealth made him greater than they."

"But, professor, in this country the government curbs the capitalist and restricts his power," explained a student.

"Oh, is that so?" was the reply. "Can't the capitalists buy the government by buying the senators? Yes, and they do it now. All you have to do is read the magazines to find that out."

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Now what does this all mean but that the history of the United States and of the world, too, will soon have to be written all over again! Our school histories are a disgrace. They are packed full of carefully selected untruth and capitalistic misrepresentation. With the instructors in our colleges speaking out, there is no escape for our lying school histories, with their false "hero" worship and their contempt for economic causes back of the events they chronicle. They will, sooner or later, have to be called in. And it is our belief and our hope that the new ones will teach a true patriotism instead of the tawdry variety our children are now being stuffed with. And the gain will be a great one. But it will be pretty tough on the master class!

Victor L. Bourque.

AN INFAMOUS DECISION!

In the case of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company against the Alabama railroad commission, Judge J. C. Jones in the United States court, handed down an opinion which contained the following paragraph, which should be carefully studied by every workingman who does not believe in political action:

"An employer has a property right in the services of his workmen in his business. The employer can maintain an action against anyone who entices his servant to leave him, or prevents the servant from working for his employer. This property right is protected by the sanction of our criminal laws also."

The capitalists have paid well for this decision and others similar to it that have been handed down and will be handed down—Peoria (Ill.) Socialist.

Chattel Slavery Once More!

its term of court, of putting off all business until it can formally make a call on the sacred person of our president. And to make this silly business more silly this year, the president was away from Washington last week when the Supreme Court opened, and so the "dignified" justices refused to transact any business on the opening day, but set apart that day to idleness out of respect to the President. Silly business that, and potentially dangerous, for such throne-worship is but an entering wedge for still worse un-Americanisms. Yes, we need Social-Democracy in control of this government. We need it to restore the government to the people, in all that that means.

"Utterly worthless," is the verdict of the state agricultural depart-

ment that have analyzed and investigated the co-called stock foods that farmers have paid out so much good money for these many years. "Put upon the market to deceive and defraud the public, is another sentence from the official reports. They contain no food value, neither are they of any medicinal value, we are told, and yet farmers all over the nation have been putting their faith in these concoctions year after year and actually thinking they saw great improvement in their stock in consequence of using the stuff. The amount of money wasted in the purchase of these fraudulent goods is something fearful to contemplate, says one of the reports. So again are the farmers fleeced by capitalism, for that is really what it amounts to. A number of schemers, hunting for some way to get

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(Continued from page 1.)

charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.
24 Clark Street, Milwaukee

The Serving Class—From the Inside!

By a Swell-Hotel Waiter.

[Note. The following is the second of a series of papers written for the HERALD by a Socialist who has been a waiter in the higher class hotels and swell restaurants of the country. He has thus been brought into contact with the profligate rich of our cities and with our millionaires and big exploiters, and has had exceptional opportunities to estimate their characters and their lack of character, for they spread waste and degradation wherever they go. Some things that ought to be known will be omitted because unprintable, but otherwise the exposure will be complete from his point of view.]

II. Missed Employees.

As I stated in the first article, the system which prevails in the hotels and restaurants is upheld and supported by the men and women workers of these places. It is hard to guess or say when, how and by whom these conditions will be changed. I know it is the workers, male and female, who will have to bring about a change for the better, while the proprietors will try to bring about worse conditions for their help if possible; that is, longer hours of labor and less pay. It is quite easy for them to accomplish this, as there is a vast army of unemployed men and women ready to take the places of those turned out by the proprietors, managers, stewards, chefs, head waiters, housekeepers, head porters, chief engineers, or chief carpenters who have men under them in the management of the hotels.

The working conditions in large hotels and restaurants are simply horrible. The hours are long and wages are small.

One set of waiters, cooks, pantry girls, pantry men, glass, silver and dish washers starts to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and work until 11:30 in the forenoon. They go away and come back again at 5:30 in the afternoon. They can then stay until 1 o'clock in the morning.

The other set comes in at 11:30 in the forenoon, works until 8:30 in the evening and next day they come in at 6 in the morning, stay until 11:30 in the forenoon, come back at 5:30 in the afternoon and stay until closing time, which is about 1 o'clock of the following morning.

There is another batch, which is known as the reserve watch. They come to work at 7:30 in the morning, stay until 11:30, then they are relieved until 11:30 in the forenoon, remaining until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, then serve again from 5:30 to 8:30 p. m. and then again from 10:30 in the evening during the theater rush and remain until the place closes at 1 o'clock, or

even 2 o'clock in some cases. These workers work the same hours each day, week in and week out, and for their labor they receive the magnificent amount of \$25 to \$30 a month. The above mentioned hours of labor apply to waiters and their helpers, who are called omnibuses or bus boys. These helpers receive to \$25 a month, \$18 in the East, \$20 in the Middle West and up to \$25 on the Pacific Coast.

The treatment the waiters and bus boys receive at the hands of their superiors is something abominable. They are looked upon with utter contempt by all the other help in the establishment. The head waiters and captains are themselves men who have graduated from the ranks of the waiters, but as our system of exploitation for profit prostitutes and debauches everybody it can, so it does these head waiters. They soon turn into faithful slave drivers who know no mercy or pity. They become merciless, brutal tyrants who seem to think that the more cruel they are the more secure their positions. But as there is a limit to everything so it is in this case. Some men stand it for days, some for weeks, some for months, but very few for years, for the day of reckoning comes sooner or later.

For instance, the writer of these lines worked some seven or eight years ago in the St. Andrew Hotel in New York. There was a head waiter named Z—, an old rascal, a typical product of capitalism—there are no words to describe that kind of man, the most appropriate term would be "monster." No sooner had he taken the position in said establishment than he began to discharge two or three men every day without any apparent cause. Things went on in this manner for six days. On the seventh day the writer of these lines called the waiters together and explained to them the outlook, or chances for remaining at work, unless they acted promptly. I told them the only thing that we could do was to engage a messenger and send him to the manager with a letter which I would prepare, demanding the immediate discharge of the head waiter, with the alternative that we would quit instantly. This took place at 6:30 p. m., and the main business in said house was done from 6 to 8:30 p. m., the time when every waiter was needed in the dining room. The manager, seeing there was no chance for him to get forty waiters inside of a quarter of an hour, chose the least evil of the two and discharged the head waiter

and the waiter who had been with him for three days before the dinner came off and we had spent quite a little, each according to his means, in said waiters' exchange (because the proprietor is not in business for love, but for the profit that he makes out of the sale of beer, cigars and cheap booze), besides which every waiter had to appear neat and clean in the banquet hall, meaning an expense of from 40 to 50 cents—clean shirt, shave, shoes shined, clean collar and tie, 10 or 20 cents car fare, according to distance traveled, etc. So it can be seen what a large sum of money was left for them out of their wages.

A Chance to Invest Some Money!

The \$12,000.00 Issue of Bonds Presents a Good Opportunity.

To Sept. 30, individuals paid in \$1,825; branches of the Social-Democratic party \$150, and unions \$1,200; a total of \$3,175. By months the receipts were as follows: April, \$25; May, \$975; June, \$550; July, \$1,050; Aug., \$45; to September 24, \$550. Total \$3,175.

The money thus derived has been paid out as follows: cylinder press, power paper cutter, chases, etc., about \$2,500; monthly payments on Mergenthaler linotype (the typesetting machine), \$150, and monthly payments on job printing plant, \$250, or a total of \$3,200.

Exclusive of the \$3,175 paid in, \$2,825 are subscribed for, nearly all of which is merely an exchange of bonds for mortgages.

The Mergenthaler mortgage remains to be paid. This amounts to \$1,340 and interest from Dec. 31, 1907. And this has got to be settled right away.

With the proceeds of this \$12,000 issue of bonds all outstanding notes and mortgages are to be paid. We are now forced to a "hand to mouth" existence and seldom, if ever, have sufficient balance of cash on hand.

The sale of these bonds will leave the company a balance in cash of \$1,670 as working capital. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, and so probably not more than \$11,000 will be disposed of immediately.

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is about 2 per cent more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, and so probably not more than \$11,000 will be disposed of immediately.

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,121.87. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high a figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Mgr.

on the spot. Some of the boys are still working there, and they have not forgotten the Socialist who showed them how to protect their rights.

Another instance, which took place in Chicago, may be related. In the beginning of July last twenty-five waiters were hired in Leicester's Waiters' Exchange, 74 Custom House Place, to work at a wedding dinner in the Standard Club. The present manager there is a man who was head waiter in Kinsley's fashionable restaurant until it closed in 1904. In 1903, when the waiters and the hotel and restaurant employees went on strike, this man became the president of the Hotel Restaurant Owners' Association, a Judas to his own class. But he paid dearly for that. After the Kinsley restaurant closed he started in business for himself, but he did not last long. The waiters and cooks had not forgotten what he did to them and they actually put him out of business in short order. Afterward he accepted a position as head waiter in Louisville, but his Citizens' Alliance record followed him there and the waiters refused to work for him. Later he got a position as head waiter in the Stratford Hotel in Chicago and he lasted seven days. On the seventh day, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the dinner was to commence, all the waiters in unison removed their aprons and told the manager that either Mr. Koppell had to go or they would, and he had to "skidoo" again.

When he became manager of the Standard Club he told some of the board of directors how much more successfully he could manage the dining room than the previous steward, as they call them in the clubs, who, by the way, was a man who believed in the doctrine of live and let live.

Under the former steward the waiters were paid \$3 with white vests and \$2.50 with black vests, and whatever tips they could get from the guests or members of the club.

But as soon as the Citizens' Alliance monster took the position the wages of the extra waiters, of whom they need a good many during the year, were cut down to \$2.50 and \$2.00 respectively. And the members or guests were no longer permitted to tip the waiter under penalty of the money fine or expulsion from the club. So when the twenty-five men already mentioned were sent to the club to serve a fine wedding dinner, most of us had to get booked two or three days before the dinner came off and we had spent quite a little, each according to his means, in said waiters' exchange (because the proprietor is not in business for love, but for the profit that he makes out of the sale of beer, cigars and cheap booze), besides which every waiter had to appear neat and clean in the banquet hall, meaning an expense of from 40 to 50 cents—clean shirt, shave, shoes shined, clean collar and tie, 10 or 20 cents car fare, according to distance traveled, etc. So it can be seen what a large sum of money was left for them out of their wages.

Well, we reached the club that evening at 5 o'clock and fixed up the tables. About 6:30 I started talking to the boys about demanding \$3.00 extra as the supper would last until after 11 p. m. So twenty-three of the twenty-five gave me their names and pledged their support. Since then the waiters have been demanding living wages, and it is not improbable that the cut-throat manager will sooner or later be looking for a new job.

In the foregoing lines I said that the system under which we live makes these managers, head wait-

ers, chefs and chiefs of the various other departments tyrants and brutes. Now I will try to show how the poorest paid and hardest worked employees are tyrannized. For instance, they are fined 25c the first time and 50c the second time and discharged the third time if they come five minutes late. But if they work overtime they get nothing for it. In fact, most of all the hotels and large restaurants oblige their help to perform overtime work gratis. If two waiters speak to one another and the head waiter or captain sees them they are fined 25 or 50c. For breaking a plate, a cup, platter or glass, they are charged two, three or four-fold the retail price of same. If they order certain food in the kitchen and forget to serve it to the guest they are charged the full price, even if the stuff costs the house only a few cents. Some times a waiter, by mistake, may order certain meat well done when the guest wished it rare. If the guest refuses it the waiter must pay for it in full. If a guest forgets to settle his bill, or walks out while the waiter may be in the kitchen, pantry or barroom waiting on someone else, the waiter has to settle for the bill, as he is responsible for every check which he receives from the checker or cashier. As to breakage in a good many places they deduct from every waiter's monthly wage \$2.50, whether he breaks anything or not.

Again, in some houses, like the Astor Hotel, St. Dennis, Marie Antoinette, etc., they expect all waiters to be dressed in uniforms which are provided by the house, and the waiters pay for their use from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per month. These last two items are a source of graft for the manager and those who are in with him, the tailor, and the bookkeeper who juggles the books.

In other houses the waiters have to pay the bus-boys 25 to 75 cents a day or they would not stay for the small amount that the house pays them (which is about \$18 a month in the houses where the waiters pay them from 25 to 75 cents a day, and \$22 a month where they receive from the waiter 30 or 40 cents a day. So it is the waiter instead of the house that has to make up the difference to make these boys stay.

There is still another sort of tyranny and constant annoyance of which most people have never heard. This is the graft system in the kitchen. The cooks, like everybody else, demand a share of the graft which the waiters get from the guests. How do they go about it?

It is done in a diplomatic way. If a waiter starts to work in a hotel, or swell restaurant, and gets his first order, he knows almost exactly how long it will take to cook the different dishes, so by the time the dishes ought to be ready he goes to the kitchen, and he may be told by the cook who is to prepare his order that it is not quite ready, that he has to wait two or three or five minutes. Or, he may be asked

some question like this: "How did you order that, medium, well done or rare?" If he says well done, the cook will say "this is rare." If he says he wanted it rare, the cook will say "it is well done." Or the cook may say something like this: "You d—fool, you did not order that at all." If the waiter loses his patience, or "goes up in the air," about a trifling thing like that, the chances are that the cook will refuse to serve him at all, which, in the waiter's case, is about equal to being fired or quitting his job. So, the only language which most of the cooks equally understand, is the money language. All the waiter can do is to dig down and divide or shut up and get out. It is beautiful, indeed, and so we can see that Socialists are being made in hotels the same as in other capitalist industries.

But there are many other things which the waiter must stand. Every head waiter has a number of friends who get the cream, the others the skimmed milk. They favor those waiters who are the most contemptible boot-licks. Show me a waiter that manages to stay in a hotel for many years, and I will show you in most cases a characterless, cowardly, sly sneak and a traitor to his own class. These are generally the kind of fellows who are afraid that if the abominable system of tipping went out of existence that nobody would care to work in hotels or first-class restaurants any longer.

And yet the facts in the case point the other way. The capitalists are destroying the tipping system, through the springing up of thousands of dinner and social clubs all over the country, the chief inducement to members being that they are not required to tip those who wait on them. Also there are springing up lunch rooms where no man thinks of tipping the waiter. And so we are nearing the time when the slave, boot-lick and cowardly menial will be a thing of the past in this trade. The boot-lick will have to disappear because the more servile these human vermin become, the more cruel and tyrannical are the masters.

The Capitalistic Inferno!

Cooking Its Help!

Butler, Pa., Oct. 6.—An explosion, caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the No. 1 cupola of the Standard Steel company here late tonight, caused the death of four men, fatal injury of ten, and serious injury of ten others. Nearly all of the men are foreigners. The large wheel plant was demolished, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. The dead: Nick Dorna, Nicholas Blotar, John Vereck, unknown man.

The condition of the thirty men injured is pitiable. The features of the injured are mutilated beyond recognition.

Eighteen Thousand Men in Chicago Factories Discharged.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Fruits of retrenchment by various big manufacturing concerns are becoming evident in Chicago. It is said that fully 18,000 men are now out of employment, due to this cause alone. Trimming down the forces at the stockyards has thrown 5,000 workers on the market. The factories of the International Harvester Co., including the McCormick plant, the old Deering factory in the city and the old Deering plant at Burnside, has dropped about 4,000 men. The Griffin Car Wheel Co. has dispensed with 2,000 men; the Western Electric Co. it is said, has released fully 7,000, and the Pullman and other big concerns have reduced forces materially.

A Human Airship!

Milwaukee, Oct. 4.—William Fairbanks, a laborer about 38 years old, fell to his death from the fifth story of the new concrete building on Grand Avenue and West Water Street at 11:15 this morning. His neck was broken and his skull fractured by the fall, and death was instantaneous.

Down on Holidays.

H. C. Frick, the well-known labor leader, is springing a scheme to import 2,000 Englishmen to work in the coke regions. Frick's over-seers claim that the Hungarians, Italians and other continentalers have too many holidays for any use, and that they are too prone to celebrate the anniversary of every saint in the calendar. If the bloody foreigners are remonstrated with for their uncontrollable desire to observe the feast days they become real "sassy" and threaten to go home to the old country where they are allowed such liberties. Then, again, weddings and funerals seem to be on the increase. The average "hunkie" or "daggo," as soon as he hears of somebody who died or marriage that is to take place, begins to chafe and fret for an opportunity to join the merrymen or the celebrants, as the case may be, and stay away from work as long as the beer and wine and food holds out. So Frick wants to lure 2,000 Britons across the pond, little knowing that they are nearly all organized and are inclined to laziness, too.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Saturday Evening Tribune, Seattle, Wash., Walter Thomas Mills, editor, \$1 per year, and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 4-page edition, 50c, both for \$1, or both, with Wisconsin edition (8-page), \$1.25. Send remittance to this office.

First Married Capitalist: I will not be in town tomorrow. I'm going to pay a little visit to my affinity.

Second Married Capitalist, slyly: You gay dog! Which one?

A fine book is "Socialism Made Plain" to put into the hands of the man who thinks Socialism may be all right but doesn't know much about it. Give him a chance to find out. It is a big book for fifteen cents. This office.

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AS AN ILLUSTRATION of how subjects are treated, take "Socialism." In any of the great encyclopedias we would find perhaps two or three learned articles on this subject, dealing with it in a very scholarly and analytical way, but containing, of course, more or less prejudice, according to the writer's point of view, whomsoever he may be. However, in this work we find the idea of expositon almost entirely set aside, while instead, we simply begin with the earliest expression of the subject and give its evolution and history in the original documents and sources of information, bringing it right up to the present time.

THIS WORK is compiled by the University Research Extension, a joint movement among the progressive university men of Europe and America to get back of the second and third hand sources of information to the original sources themselves along all lines of thought, such as Religion, Philosophy, Sociology, Science, History, Education, etc.—in other words, the sources to which encyclopedia writers, historians, lecturers and specialists have always gone and must always go for final and ultimate information.

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Social-Democratic Notes.

The Jewish Section has arranged for a grand mask ball, to be held at Vizay's Hall, corner Eighth and Walnut Streets, Saturday evening, Nov. 2. Everybody is cordially invited.

An error appeared in the last week's HERALD. The cinch party arranged by the South Side Women's Branch was dated for Oct. 15, when it really should have been stated Oct. 29. It will be held at 2:30 on that date at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Don't forget to attend those Weaver lectures here in Milwaukee next week. It will mean a treat to those who attend. Comrade F. W. Weaver of Whitewater, Wis., will reach Milwaukee some time Wednesday, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Weaver. They will be the guests of Comrade E. T. Melms while here. His subject for the lectures will be: "Child Labor in America," a very important problem confronting the American people in this country at this time. Comrade Weaver will bring with him one hundred stereoscopic views on his subject, gathered from various parts of the United States. Mrs. Weaver will also render several numbers in elocution. At any rate, the halls where these lectures are held ought to be filled to the doors. Comrade E. T. Melms, our county organizer, has charge of this course, and if these lectures prove successful, an effort will be made to have Comrade Weaver deliver a few more lectures later on in the season, as several branches have already made application to that effect. The lectures next week will be held at the following places: Wednesday evening, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue; Friday evening, Sielaff's Hall, corner Mitchell Street and Muskego Avenue. Admission free—and the ladies and children are especially invited to attend. Be sure, comrades, to also invite your friends and neighbors.

The Twentieth Ward Branch held a very successful card party and sociable at Harman's Hall last Saturday evening.

Comrade E. T. Melms delivered an address in South Milwaukee last Thursday night. The South Milwaukee comrades arranged a smoker on this occasion, which was well attended and an enjoyable time was had by those present. Don't forget to attend your branch meetings regularly, comrades.

You are cordially invited to attend the grand entertainment and ball arranged by the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, next Sunday, Oct. 20, at the South Side Turner Hall. A good time is in store for those who will be present.

Oh, my! But wasn't that a jam at the Deutscher Arbeiter Club last Sunday, at the entertainment and ball at the South Side Turner Hall? The hall was filled to the utmost. Those people certainly know a thing or two when it comes to arranging entertainments of that nature.

Remember that Twenty-second Ward Branch schafskopf tournament at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m. Admission 50 cents, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited.

Our Amusement Bulletin.

Fifth Ward Branch, cinch parties every first and third Tuesday evening. Schafskopf parties every first and third Friday at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Oct. 23—Weaver lecture, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Oct. 24—Weaver lecture, H. Hall, 601 Kinnickinnic Avenue, 8 o'clock p. m.

Oct. 24—Cinch party, East Side Women's Club, Heilecker's Hall, 594 Fourth Street, at 2:30 p. m.

Oct. 25—Eleventh Ward Branch, lecture and sociable, Sielaff's Hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego Avenue.

Oct. 26—Town of Milwaukee Branch, grand ball, at Hill Side

Club House, corner Twelfth Avenue and Davis Street.

Oct. 27—Twenty-first Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets.

Oct. 27—Twenty-second Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tourney, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave.

Nov. 3—Polish Section, evening entertainment and ball, South Side Armory.

Nov. 10—Town of Greenfield Branch, prize schafskopf tournament, Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers Street, at 3 p. m.

Nov. 17—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tourney, Waldock's Hall, 777 Seventh Ave., at 2:30 p. m.

Nov. 24—Nineteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tourney, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Nov. 30—Freie Saenger Doppel Quartett, evening entertainment and sociable at Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

Jan. 25—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Feb. 1—Social-Democratic party, monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

MONDAY, 8 P. M.

Tenth, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Twenty-first, 1432 Green Bay av.

Danish Section, 300 Fourth street.

South Milwaukee, 1311 Ransom av.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Twelfth, 601 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall.

corner Potter and Kinnickinnic.

THURSDAY, 2:30 P. M.

West Side Women, 2714 North Ave.

East Side Women, 594 Fourth st.

North Side Women, 1419 Holton.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.

Sixth, 504 Sherman street.

Eighth, 382 Washington street.

Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.

Thirteenth, Third and Wright st.

Eighteenth, 400 Cramer street.

Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia.

Twenty-third, 402 Fourteenth av.

2:30 p. m.—South Side Women, 382 Washington street.

Picnic Tickets Receipts.

Previously reported.....\$775.20

Daniel Wandel......60

C. V. Nessling......60

Alois Guttman......1.00

Peter Jensen......1.00

William Zabel......1.00

Charles D. Bremer......1.00

Gustave Hinz......1.00

Paul Bagdan......40

J. Sack......1.00

Christ Maasen......1.00

William Amus......1.00

Edward Dietrich......50

William Hintz......30

Fred Schmidt......20

Emil Ruhnke......1.00

Charles Maske......1.00

S. Grünwald......10

Theodore Wiesendanger......50

Edward Duerstiller......50

C. Eademann......1.00

Charles Kornblum......30

Louis Starzak......1.00

C. R. Stranbe......1.00

Heinrich Heine......1.00

C. Billbeck......20

Frank Hennes......1.00

Robert Barth......50

Joseph J. Engelhardt......50

John Bachmann......50

Henry Schmidt......1.00

W. Hackner......1.00

M. Brandan......1.00

Charles Fisher......20

A. Hitzig......1.00

William Privitz......1.00

August Behrmann......50

J. Ernst......30

George Eisenberg......1.00

H. Seibert......20

\$804.80

THE WAY OF TRAVEL

Why are paths beautiful and walks tiresome and, for the most part, useless? Have you noticed how people traveling keep to a path with no apparent thought of, or inclination for, abandoning it; whereas the same people ignore all signs, notices, or commands to keep on a fashionable walk?

If your grocer boy continually runs over your lawn, not appreciating your cement walk, arranged in "artistic curves" at considerable expense, you are apt to resent it. Do you know why? Because your walk is a failure. The boy is natural, your walk is only fashionable.

The lack of understanding and appreciation of the way country paths are made, and its consequent beauty and ease of travel as compared with the city walk, HAS CAUSED EMPIRES TO FALL and is leading us to an unhealthy state of the race. In all our commercial centers where our so-called captains of industry reside, you can find displayed on the walls of their drawing rooms a canvas or two costing a thousand dollars, depicting a bit of pathway as developed by natural causes. At the same time he pays a professional gardener \$1,200 a year to prevent the same forming outside his own window. His home rarely becomes beautiful until after he has lost his fortune. Beauty only develops from proper activity and conditions. The most conspicuous feature of a fashionable street or residence grounds is the pavement. They almost blind you, and you rarely find them leading where your nature or instincts impels you to go.

Why do we city people become so hungry for a stroll along a country path? why does it dovetail with our nature so effectively as to render thought of reason unnecessary? For we find but few people know how much they really love it, or how much it means to them until they lose it, together with their health and peace of mind. By inquiry you can always learn who constructs these pavements, and their cost. Their admirers can be detected by their lack of individuality, their use of high silk hats, high heeled shoes, powdered faces, high stand-up collars, diamond earrings, etc. You never ask who laid out a country path. Who could do it? No one person does it; it is made by ALL THE PEOPLE of the locality.

The first person has an object in traveling that way. His footprints show on the grass; the second person is guided by instincts somewhat different, his tracks vary from the first. One by one they travel, a majority of them treading the same ground at various places, the minority find economy in co-operation, and it becomes the popular route by an unconscious referendum. It is the most useful and becomes beautiful, it being adapted to their needs, their environment and nature. For human nature is so closely related to all things natural that they have developed together, and true progress cannot be maintained unless we continue the "referendum path method" of marking ways of travel which conform to the needs and welfare of the individual activities of the greatest numbers.

One great feature of country paths is, they lead to where you want to go; city walks seldom do. All over town you will see notices which mean "our walks are a failure, but we command you to walk on them, nevertheless." It is usually interpreted by four words, viz: "Keep Off the Grass." Our parks in this city have been constructed as a luxury for those who can visit them on holidays, rather than as a utility. The idea of creating these healthful conditions along the ways of daily travel where we are obliged to go, rich or poor, has never been seriously considered. Next to the rooms we occupy this is the most important matter in planning a system for healthful environs, commonly called parks. We shall offer some practical suggestions soon.

WISCONSIN.

Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.

The comrades will note from our report in another column that the pledges and banks brought in a clear gain of over eighty dollars in the month of September. \$45 were paid for the pocket banks, and the remainder of the profit was equally divided between the County Central Committee and the state treasury. Thus we have now reached a point where the proceeds of these collections will bring in a good net sum for the party work. Every comrade should take hold of this matter, and push it along, remembering that all work done this year is giving a fair start to the campaign of 1908.

The following are the collections for the past week:

H. W. \$2, J. Jacobsen \$1, B. Lakoski 25c, Theo. Koester \$1, W. J. Kershan 50c, David White \$1, W. A. Arnold \$1, M. W. Rogozinski 25c, A. Heumann \$1, A. E. Severance 50c, G. Bade 25c, Dr. G. E. S. \$1, H. R. P. 50c, Aurora Singing Society \$2, B. Koehler 25c, Dr. H. L. Jacobi 50c, Petting & Barnes \$1, F. A. Hankwitz 25c, E. A. Krause 25c, R. Steinert 25c, Fred Schaefer 50c, A. Raek 25c, E. Schmidt 25c, J. N. W. \$1, John Hassmann \$1, Wenzel G. Schmidt 50c, Wm. O. Becker \$2, Max Elsner 50c, Chas. Muller 25c, W. F. Deuster 50c, Wm. R. Tews 50c, A. B. 50c, T. M. 50c, B. A. Busacker 50c, L. Meyer Drug Co. 50c, C. Mueller 50c, B. Baumeil \$1, Henry Ries \$1, Wm. Neuf 50c, Carl Koerner 50c, Gustav Hilgendorf 25c, Dr. C. H. Kaeltel \$1, Dan Schalm 50c, Receipt No. 114, 50c, J. C. Cordes \$1, Receipt No. 116 50c, Fred Nimmer \$1, W. D. 25c, M. R. B. 50c, R. Buch \$1, A. Haussmann 25c, Chas. Flader 50c, Fred Behling 50c, Receipt 124 \$1, J. B. Lake \$1, A. Arnstein 25c, J. M. \$1, C. A. Burnmeister 25c, Fred Rehbein \$1, A. Hubschmann \$1, Dr. G. A. Hupke \$1, Gustav Trimmel \$1, A. B. 50c, A. J. Van Ellis 50c, G. J. Schaefer 50c, Henry Wandt 50c, Chas. Sturm 25c, Frank Mayr \$1, P. G. Hankwitz \$1, Fred Blum \$1, Bank No. 179 45c, Bank No. 155 \$1.40. Previously reported \$449.19. Total \$499.04.

Sturgeon Bay.

Sturgeon Bay—After taking a rest during the summer the comrades here have come into the preliminary work for the coming campaign with a vim that promises results if kept up until a year from next month. A fine meeting place has been secured on the second floor of one of the downtown business blocks and meetings are held regularly twice a month. Heretofore since the organization of the local meetings have been held in Comrade Fenger's bakery; he kindly permitting this, although an inconceivable venue to him. The study of Mills' "Struggle for Existence" has been taken up at the meetings. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of \$15 worth of books on Socialism by the local volumes to be donated to the Sturgeon Bay Public Library. Following is a list of the books: "Capital," 2 vols.; "Ancient Society," "The Economic Foundations of So-

ciety," "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome," "Quintessence of Socialism," "Principles of Scientific Socialism," "The Changing Order," "Capitalist and Laborer," "What's So and What Isn't," "The Socialists," "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "The Social Revolution," "The American Farmer," "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," "Memoirs of Karl Marx."

Nov. 20 has been fixed as the date for the Thompson lecture here. The comrades are hopeful of getting out the largest crowd that has ever attended a Socialist speech in Sturgeon Bay.

Twentieth Ward comrades attention!—The members of the Twentieth Ward Branch are hereby requested to attend a special meeting of the branch, at Harriman's Hall, corner Clarke Street and Teutonia Avenue, Friday evening, Oct. 25. Special business of importance will come before this meeting.—Signed, J. Knepprath, secretary.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions." In this pamphlet the author of "Socialism Made Plain" has made a frank, compelling appeal to the average citizen who has been misled by the lies about Social-Democracy by the paid editors of capitalism. The pamphlet costs only 5 cents a copy, or twenty copies for a dollar. You ought to be making big use of this little book. Address this office.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL.

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of.

Young Men Wanted

for Light Work in Railroad Offices and Railroad Stations

HIGHEST WAGES PAID POSITIONS PERMANENT

A few hours' practice, day or evening, a few months, and you are fitted and ready for the work

For particulars write or, better still, call at

Milwaukee Ry. & Com'l Inst.

5th Floor, Bathyway Bldg., Broadway and Mason Sts., Milwaukee

This Range You Want

The Pride

Universal

FULLY GUARANTEED

For hard or soft coal or wood. Drop oven door and porcelain lined. This Pride stove is one of the latest products to satisfy the demand for a strictly high-grade perfect operating, durable, large dimension and handsomely designed range.

FURNACE WORK **F.J. BENNING**

701 Muskego Ave. DEALER IN HARDWARE AND SASH AND DOORS

every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County. County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Catherine Pfister, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Catherine Pfister, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Egidius A. Pfister, it is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Catherine Pfister, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Catherine Pfister, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the county of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, 1908, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated the first day of October, 1907. By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County. County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Florence Caroline Berger, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Florence Caroline Berger, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Louis F. Schiesner by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Florence Caroline Berger, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated the day of October, 1907. By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

Comrades, Do Your Trading With **JOHN EASTER & SON GROCERS**

1623 Calumet Street, Corner Eleventh Orders called for and delivered. Phone N. 2746. (John Easter, member of Wis. W. R. S.-D. P.)

Don't Miss Your Chance! Saturdays and Sundays ONLY YOU CAN BUY FOR FIVE CENTS AT THE

Independent Cigar Stand 1027 WALNUT STREET. Box Trade a Specialty. J. URICH, Mgr.

Take Up Stove Question Now

Are you going to heat your home this winter? Are you going to do this with the minimum amount of fuel? There is no need of shoveling that extra ton of coal. You can save this amount this winter if you will. Look over the points of the

Garland Stoves and Ranges

and you will quickly realize why they have a great reputation for heating capacity and fuel economy. The Garland Stove is a scientific proposition, the result of years of effort and study of the heating problem. Examine it on our showroom floor and satisfy yourself.

Louis Weiss.. Hardware.. 1117 Villet St.

Classified Advertising

STUDENTS for Stenography, Bookkeeping and Languages by mail, with new and successful methods. Address PROFESSOR J. C. STEINER, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for limitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub only 50c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Stet and Schafskopf Ranges. Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

EXPERT CHIROPPODIST

CORNS and ingrown toes nails cured. H. SCHUCHMAYER, 118 North Ave., near Buffum.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED

Drink Milk

It is the most important type of human food. OURS is pasteurized and put into sterilized bottles

Gridley Dairy Co.

The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is the best Socialist paper in America.—Christian Botker, editor of "Reverend," Chicago. (Jan. 8, 1906.)

The advertiser will appreciate it when you buy, if you will tell him you saw his advertisement in the HERALD.

Janitor—Clerk of First Grade

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Oct. 19, 1907.

Competitive examinations for the positions of Janitor and for Clerk of the first grade will be held at the above office on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1907, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Some of the requirements for Janitor are: U. S. citizenship; residence in this city at least three years immediately preceding the date of the application; experience in attending to the proper cleaning of schoolrooms, to boilers and other heating apparatus and in attending to gas engines; common school education; good health, habits and recommendations.

Applicants for the position of Clerk of the first grade must meet the following requirements: U. S. citizenship; last three years' residence in this city; age 21 years or more for males, 18 years or more for females; good handwriting; reliability in arithmetic; correct English; general intelligence and good character.

Applications in writing for both positions to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Oct. 28, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. MCINTYRE, Pres.
FRED A. LANDECK,
IRVING B. CARY,
FRANK A. KREHLA,
Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

"The Shoe House of Reliance."

The Contents of Your Purse

will not be greatly reduced through the purchasing of footwear in our establishment. We believe in the close profit system, which enables us to turn our goods promptly, meet our bills when due and keep up our credit. We have found our method of doing business the most satisfying, and the system of close profit is applied to every shoe in our store, from infants' sizes to men's, the result of which is a clean, desirable stock at all times, and a constantly growing list of well satisfied customers.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RUPPE
575-577 MITCHELL STREET

A Story of Socialism

HENRY ASHTON

A highly interesting story of love and intrigue. The socialist arguments that was against corruption. A story that teaches Socialism so clean and clear that it makes one feel that he has read a story with a purpose.

235 pages
Cloth bound.....50c
Paper cover.....25c

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO.
344 SIXTH STREET
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Men's Fall and Winter Underwear

One of our foremost and successful departments is our Underwear Department for Men. These particular garments, unless strict attention and great care is exercised in the making and buying of same, are apt to give very poor satisfaction. We take no chances, but buy our underwear from the most reliable and leading manufacturers in the United States. If you are looking for Underwear of the better kind, such as you can only find in a men's store of high repute, don't fail to see our line. We carry a complete assortment of such well-known and established manufacturers as "A. C. Stanley's," "Medicott's," "Wilson Bros.," "Wright's Health," "Lambdow," "Dunford" and "Kernwood." At 50c, 14-lb. Two-Thread Ribbed Garments in blue, brown or ecru, or 14-lb. Heavy Wool Fleece-Ribbed Shirts or Drawers, the best you ever saw for the money. At 75c, \$1.00 and up to \$2.50 a garment, we show an immensely strong line, including Ribs, Flat or Knit, Fleece-Lined, in natural grey, camelhair, pink, blue, brown, white and red flannels, Light Weights, Medium Weights and Heavy Weights.

WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS, ALSO KROEGER BROS. STAMPS

JOS. LAUER & CO.

"GIVE THE VALUE"

NATIONAL AVENUE, Cor. FIRST

AT THE THEATERS.

The Gayety has a mighty strong card this week in the "Irish Magician." The mystery turn he gives is nothing short of marvelous, and it has delighted big houses all the week, along with the rest of the show, which is of very good quality. The last performance takes place tonight.

DAVIDSON
At the Davidson on Sunday will be seen for the first time out of Chicago, "A Knight for a Day," which is being produced under the management of Mr. B. C. Whitney. This piece is deservedly very popular, its long run in Chicago at the Whitney Opera House, where it still attracts large crowds nightly, having established its reputation as



was the unscrupulous pilferer. Putting these two against each other forms the principal episode of the play.

At the Bijou the week of Oct. 27 the tragedian, Thomas E. Shea, will present a repertoire of popular plays.

"Sis Hopkins" comes to the Bijou Nov. 3.

STAR THEATER
Manager T. W. Dinkins' attraction, the lively and glittering "Yankee Doodle Girls" company, should prove a big drawing card at the New Star the coming week. This will be the first and only appearance of this company in this city the present season. It is entirely different from the usual run of burlesque shows. Mr. James F. Leonard, heads the funmakers; closely followed by Jules Harron. The two burlesques are "Sullivan on Parade" and "A Strike on the Metropolitan Street Railway."

HIPPODROME
Ferullo, at the Hippodrome, has fairly caught the town. While other bands in the past have had hard work to fill the place, Ferullo and his Italian players have crowded it mightily. The music is perfection, as it was in the day of the Exposition, when Ferullo also held the baton. There will be a popular program next Wednesday evening, a request program Thursday, and a classical program Friday.

CRYSTAL
The Eight Navajo Girls, in characteristic singing and dancing; Elliott and West, eccentric dancers; the play, "The Fall of '64"; Frank Daniels in his impersonations; "Sacramento," sung by Jeanette Harter, and some new Crystalgraph motion views will constitute the leading features at the Crystal next week.

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x14 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Saniol, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wall or part of it), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its next meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID: Five cents single copies.....Fifty cents twenty copies.....One dollar one hundred copies.....Three dollars

For sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special price for quantities of not less than 50 copies.

Address all orders to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

Three Points to Consider

Coal Saving—Workmanship and Material Beauty and Symmetry

These three important considerations are embodied in Detroit Jewel Stoves. Every feature of utility, economy and convenience is found in these stoves. They give one-third more heat with one-third less coal. Kitchen drudgery is made a pleasure by using Jewel Ranges.

By our Special Time Payment Plan you can purchase our stoves for

\$1 Per Week Detroit Jewel

STEEL RANGES
Exactly like illustration. For hard coal, soft coal, coke or wood; large frepot and duplex grate; a perfect baker. An elegant range with no equal, at the very moderate price of.....\$27

Cast Ranges \$22 to \$45.

BASE BURNERS
Handsome, durable, double heating, with all the practical features used in stove building. Economical and easily operated; solid, durable frepot and duplex grate. All styles and sizes. Some selling as low as.....\$25

Round Oak Heaters \$10 to \$28.

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

PH. GROSS HARDWARE CO.

126-128 GRAND AVENUE

The Will Lecture

At the suggestion of Comrade C. B. Whitnall, a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has invited Thomas E. Will, secretary of the American Forestry Commission, to deliver a lecture in Milwaukee on Forestry. It will take place shortly. Readers of the HERALD may be interested to know that Prof. Will is a Socialist of long standing, having been at one time a state secretary and the publisher of a Socialist paper. He has also contributed to these columns. We urge our readers to hear him if they possibly can.

Resolutions on Trade Unions

Passed by last National Socialist Convention.

The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power that they wring from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all workers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

An science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Webster's Dictionary.)

The Saturday Evening Tribune, Seattle, Wash., Walter Thomas Mills, editor, \$1 per year, and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 4-page edition, 50c, both for \$1, or both, with Wisconsin edition (8-page), \$1.25. Send remittance to this office.

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?

"I recognize in the Social-Democratic Herald one of the ablest champions of the people published in America."—John M. O'Neill, Editor "Miners' Magazine," Denver.

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell; and the deeds that ye do on the earth it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.—William Morris.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is well the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office: 35 cents a copy.

You miss good ammunition if you do not carry "Socialism Made Plain" and "Socialism to Accomplish" round with you. This office: 35 cents a copy.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

AN Overcoat

is something that a man don't purchase every day. Most men want the best. It is these men I want to talk to. I want you to compare with others the style, fit and fabrics of the \$25.00 coats that I am making up. Every garment made by skilled union tailors.

Walter P. Stroesser
UNION TAILOR
316 State Street

BE SECURE

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone will bring the facts.

VICTOR L. BERGER
Telephone Grand 2294
344 6th St., Milwaukee

Peninsular HEATERS

The Empire Peninsular Double-Heating Base-Burner

Entirely new in design, elaborately trimmed with nickel, well fitted and the most durable stove on the market for the price. It surpasses any stove of its class in heating ability. The bottom flue is extra wide and deep, with large radiating surface. The duplex grate and annular shaking ring are properly placed, can be removed without any trouble.

Has fancy urn, teakettle attachment is cast in one piece—no joints to open up. All flanges which form joints are very broad and will hold their position. The automatic magazine cover is perfectly fitted.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS

Felle & Strehlow

957-HOWELL AVENUE-957

WEDDING RINGS

WATCHES—CLOCKS JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

SPECIAL OUR HAMPDEN \$7.00 WATCH CAN'T BE BEAT!

LOUIS A. MANZ
506 CHESTNUT ST.

Have You Read What Bebel Says On Trades-Unionism?

This pamphlet is now ready and should be given the biggest kind of a circulation. It exposes international tactics that will do an irreparable injury to the Socialist movement if allowed to continue. Single copies 5 cents; twenty-five copies for \$1.00; fifty copies for \$1.75; one hundred copies for \$2.75. Do not delay. Order at once!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The methods by which juries are secured in Milwaukee County are simply abominable. And the kind of juries we get are only what might be expected.

The examination of Herman Gardner and Edwin Mason, officers of the Phoenix Knitting Company before a court commissioner, showed according to reports that the shafting that caught the hair of Katie Nowakowski and tore off her scalp, had been covered except at the point where the accident occurred.

"Business" men, contractors of the stand-in variety, respectable commercial thieves, and the like, get on juries much too readily in Milwaukee County—too readily for the good reputation of the courts. Even architects who have secured city and county contracts during

the days when almost every such contract had to wade through the mire of graft, can have a place on a jury to try a graft case.

Whatever may be his political motives, McGovern deserves great credit for what he has done in hunting down the grafters of the old parties. But what hurts the entire investigation, and may even have influenced the Supreme Court, is his connection with the Half-Breed crowd, with its cant and its hypocrisy, which tends to give even his doings an ugly appearance.

Was there ever a more flagrant attitude than that of the *Free Press*, which poses as the reform organ and the representative of "God's patient poor," and yet on every occasion takes a stand against the rights of the people, against the trades unions, and even against the people's right to vote. Yet this is not surprising, for the paper is owned by the biggest grafter in Wisconsin, a man convicted of hoodluming out of his own mouth!

The *Free Press* prints names of the twelve aldermen who opposed a school board election in bold type, and asks its readers to remember them kindly. Yes, let the citizens remember them, but let them be remembered for what they are—members of Uncle Ike's *Mazuma Guard*! They are the "reform" gang that would like to take away from the people the right to vote on the selection of their public servants, the gang that would like to put the spending of the million and a half of school money into the mitts of Pearce and his body guard, the *Free Press* outfit.

At the meeting of the Federated Trades Council last Wednesday evening a collection amounting to about fifteen dollars was taken up for the relief of Katie Nowakowski, the girl who was scalped by the machinery in the Phoenix Knitting Works and then turned out by the company so that the working people have had to make up the money necessary for her hospital treatment. The speeches made were to the point, for labor feels incensed that a man like Wm. G. Bruce, who lobbied and fought against labor legislation at Madison, should have been allowed to play the hypocritical part of handler of the funds collected for the poor girl's relief. The money collected was ordered sent to the girl direct, and unions and individual workmen who wish to contribute are urged to do so through the Federated Trades Council, 318 State Street. Then the money will not have to go through the slimy hands of an enemy of labor.

The way we get our judges in order to have them "non-partisan" is also a remarkable thing. The men to be the judges are practically selected for us by the Bar Association. That title sounds honorable and impressive, but who compose the association? An honest man, perhaps, here and there, but for the most part they are our legal fellow citizens, who make their most money in showing business rascals how to remain rascals and keep "within the law." Singly they are not very honorable, and the closer we get to them the more offensive they become to our sense of uprightness. But when they assemble at the Bar Association, with clean washed faces, and spick and span "hij and tucker," and look into each other's eyes with such guileless innocence, lo! presto! they are all honorable men, and they select our judges! And the higher up we go the worse the stench. Who are our

Supreme Court judges? As a rule the slickest corporation attorneys. They also get halos the minute they become justices. There's a Justice Marshall of the Wisconsin Bench, for instance, he of the insurance rake-off lawbreaking proclivities. He is a specimen. Not one of the luncheons, probably, would dare have his entire record scanned by the people if it were to be laid bare by a recording angel. Yes, but sometimes a "reform" attorney gets on the Wisconsin Supreme Bench. Meaning Timlin, of course. Labor was asked to vote for Timlin because he was "not a corporation man," and there ought to be at least one of that type on the Supreme Bench. And no sooner was Timlin elected (and before he took his seat) than he went into court to represent a corporation in its fight to get cast iron injunctions against a labor union! But everything that comes from such sources is justice, of course, for does it not bear that label?

Did the sudden appointment of a new building inspector have anything to do with the trouble over the Auditorium plans? That is a question the aldermen were asking each other last Monday. Had the mayor been drawn into some scheme or other that needed a subservient building inspector to help through? For the fact is that there is quite a little suspicion as to the disinterestedness of some of the "business" men who forced their way on to the Auditorium board. At the time the board was chosen the scramble for place on it was simply disgraceful. Certain "business" men who in their "civic activity" believe pretty strongly in the old adage that "money makes the mare go," were out in a feverish canvass for votes in order to get in on the Auditorium business. So near as we can make out, from hints here and there, and the gossip that does not get into the public prints, there will be quite a little private "business" in connection with the Auditorium interests of one sort and another. In a word, it is said that the breezes that eddy about that old vacant Exposition lot are laden with a graft savor. Under these circumstances the aldermen did well in laying over the confirmation of the new building inspector until they had more time to do a little investigating.

It is said the hitch between the architects and the present building inspector will be adjusted. When the plans were made, Ferry & Clas carried off the honors. But later it developed that their plans called for a building of a much higher cost than the specified sum. Whether the defeated competitors had come within the limit and were therefore discriminated against, we do not know. But the successful plans were then simply pared down. And just at the time when it develops that the pared plans had cut out a heating plant for the building, the papers calmly announced that the Republican House was about to install a steam heating plant that would have capacity enough to also heat the Auditorium, if necessary. This may have been a mere coincidence, however. For Kletzsch is a director. There were said to be other things about the pared-down plans that would suggest ways to thrifty business directors for private enrichment. At all events suspicion is abroad, and if it does an injustice to some of the business men on the board they have themselves to blame, because of the way in which they scrambled for their election.

Supt. Pearce's manner of reply to the call of the special School Board committee for the facts in the Tiefertaler case is unfortunate. It is merely assertion and not supported by reference to the records. And Director Mowry's letter to Mr. Tiefertaler—a letter, by the way, written without the knowledge of the special committee and giving unauthorized instructions to Mr. Tiefertaler—is disquieting. What right has Mr. Mowry, acting, doubtless, for the Pearce-Pieplow faction, to place limitations on the investigation? What right has he to say that certain selected matters—selected by Mr. Pearce—are to be considered and no others? We want no high-handed work in our School Board.

In his appeal to the school board for justice Mr. Tiefertaler referred to his markings by the superintendent, and yet the superintendent says nothing about these markings. Instead, he launches a lot of generalities at the desposed principal's head, gracefully as condemnatory as possible, and seems to lay most stress on his alleged "crabbedness" and "harshness." Yet we are told by a man who recently had opportunity to visit him in his home life that he found a beautiful atmosphere in the household. In a man's home life his general disposition

can be pretty well gauged. Mr. Tiefertaler's family is large, and the children worship the father, our informant tells us. As to there being poor control of the pupils of the Ninth Ward school out of doors, it would be very easy to exaggerate such a thing were a superintendent evilly disposed. This past week a bunch of boys have been before the juvenile court charged with smashing a lot of windows in a school building on the North Side. Yet no one thinks of holding the principal responsible.

But we do not wish to prejudice the case; we want all the facts to come out. And the evident attempt, as indicated by the unauthorized Mowry letter, to do the "investigating" behind closed doors and on scheduled time, so that the whole affair can be disposed of by the next meeting of the School Board, is not the kind of work that our school directors are in office for, so far as the public view goes.

Now the infantile mayor is to take a hand. He says he will veto the Melms resolution for a School Board election. Having had a hand in the appointment of the present directors, the question arises by what rule of propriety he assumes to use his official position to pass upon his own acts. If he vetoes the measure there is a chance that the council will pass it over his veto. But the enemies of the people will fight hard, and even then some way will be looked for to cut out the popular will. It may even go to the length of a strained opinion from the city attorney that the resolution is illegal because primary day is virtually a municipal election day. There is nothing so foolish but that it will be grasped at in such a game as this.

Another workman with a "capitalist" mind has come to grief. Adolph Sells, a fellow whose loud mouth for unionism brought him into more or less suspicion on the part of union men, has finally come out in his true colors and is scabbing at the Hendec-Bamford-Crandall printings shop. His unionism was not of the genuine sort and when the conflict came could not stand the test. Sells was only recently vice-president of the pressmen, and was formerly the president of the union. Two years ago he was a loud Rose shouter, which showed how deep his unionism really was.

Well, well! Now we are told that the old Pfister Hotel chair-warmer, Billy Hooker, has gathered information on his junketing trip by which he can get more taxes out of the tax dodgers and others. Does "and others" mean that he has also discovered ways by which to force more "taxes" out of the red light district?

Two labor controversies were settled in Milwaukee the past week. The slack barrel coopers came to an amicable understanding with the cooper bosses, and the musicians made peace with the Davidson theater, so that that theater will return to a union orchestra at once.

It is whispered that the County Park Commission voted Bell a good salary after all. Well, he gets something out of it, it appears.

ASK A SQUARE DEAL.

The Federated Trades Council has felt called upon to take a hand in trying to secure a square deal for Principal Tiefertaler at the hands of the school board. The following resolutions were passed Wednesday evening:

WHEREAS, Pancratius Tiefertaler, who was deposed as principal of the Ninth District school No. 1 by a former school board, has for more than a year been endeavoring to get a public hearing of his case, claiming that he has been discriminated against, and

WHEREAS, The new school board voted unanimously to give Mr. Tiefertaler such a hearing and a special committee was appointed for the purpose of conducting such a hearing, and

WHEREAS, According to press reports, an effort is being made by certain members of said committee to smother said investigation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon our representatives in the school board to insist that the instructions of said board be complied with and Mr. Tiefertaler be given a fair and impartial public hearing.

The Equity Exchange.

We shall print next week a prospectus of the Equity Producers and Consumers' Exchange, which is now being organized under the auspices of the Federated Trades Council. The work of getting subscriptions to stock is now going forward, and in these days of cut-throat living expenses, workmen should look into the plan of the exchange carefully and see if they cannot afford to take the risk of helping to get it started. The stock is sold at \$2 a share, no one person to hold more than twenty-five shares. The shares are non-assessable and fully paid. The plan is to get the produce of the farmer to the consumer without the tolls of middlemen, which usually come out of both the farmer and the people who buy his produce.

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in itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels consolidation and co-operation on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals formulated by Karl Marx, out of the theorizing of the great French economists of the eighteenth century, are bound to receive more and more attention.

"Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political battle in this country seemed exaggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is already vindicated. To fight for Socialism you must understand it; to fight against Socialism you must understand it."

The above appeared in the Saturday Evening Post more than a year ago. When even such capitalistic sheets admit so much, it ought not to be hard for you to make the most prejudiced person realize the importance of our movement, and the necessity of understanding it.

Once you get a person to acknowledge the importance of the Socialist movement it is comparatively easy to persuade your prospect to get further posted on the subject of Socialism. Show that a thorough knowledge of Socialism can only be gotten from its friends, not its enemies. After you are through reading your Herald, hand your copy to your prospect. Repeat this for a month or two. By that time it will be easy to land him as a subscriber.

Here then is one way of securing new subscribers. It's a way by which everyone of our present readers can secure others. Why not try it? Just go at it. Keep at it. Don't give up. Never get discouraged. Be like a postage stamp—stick until you get there.

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